

## U.S. bars jets sale to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, June 3 (R). — The Carter administration has decided to bar the sale of sophisticated attack jets to Pakistan, the State Department said today. State Department spokesman said sale of the 110 A-7 planes to Pakistan would be inconsistent with the administration's arms export policy, and would introduce a major and sophisticated weapons system into southern Asia. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last year also threatened to ban the A-7 sale, worth \$500 million, if Pakistan pursued plans to buy nuclear reprocessing facilities from France.

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## Saudi Arabia, Spain agree to set up joint bank with \$50 million

MADRID, June 3 (R). — Spain and Saudi Arabia today agreed to set up a joint bank with a capital of \$50 million to promote Spanish exports to the Arab World, South America and Africa.

Both countries will contribute half the founding capital of the bank, whose creation was announced in a final communiqué on the visit of Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

It will be the second foreign bank allowed to start in Spain since the end of the 1936-1939 civil war. The first was the Hispano-Arab Bank set up in 1975 with 60 per cent Arab capital from Libya, Kuwait and Lebanon.

The communiqué said operations of the bank would be worked out in detail soon by Spanish and Saudi experts.

The communiqué gave no indication whether the new bank would be allowed to raise large-size credit — a problem that has so far dogged the Hispano-Arab Bank, whose operations have had to be financed with money raised from abroad.

The communiqué said both sides had agreed on a "very broad programme of cooperation in the financial, technical and industrial fields," but that its concrete application would only be worked out during visits here later this month by Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nasser and Industry Minister Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Qusaibi.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Saudi ministers would only come to Spain after the June 15 Spanish general elections.

A Spanish delegation is also to visit Saudi Arabia to "reach direct agreements between both governments on the supply of oil," according to the communiqué. Observers said this could indicate that Saudi Arabia was preparing to channel to Spain part of the 10 per cent of the country's oil production directly commercialised by the government.

## Political confrontation breaks out at ILO meet

By Rami G. Khouri

GENEVA, June 3 (J.T.). — Tensions were stretched and tensions filled the hall here tonight as the political confrontation that everybody has tried to avoid broke out dramatically at the afternoon plenary session of the International Labour Organisation.

The show-down had Western states pitted against the Arab-led developing and East Bloc states and came over what would have been a purely routine procedural point.

The conference was asked to send the matter of "amending article 17 to the Standing Rules Committee, but the Third World and East Bloc states thought it should go instead to the Executive Committee.

The United States has been driving forces behind sustained efforts to have article 17 amended to effectively prohibit the passage of "condemnatory resolutions such as the 1974 resolution condemning Israeli violations in the occupied Arab territories.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Daniel Horowitz, told the packed assembly all here at the United Nations headquarters that the United States is not seeking to pressure the ILO, but rather wants to find out if the majority of members share the United States' concern for what he called the "principles and procedures" of the ILO.

The Tunisian delegate, Mr. Mohamed Ennecour, had accused the Americans of wanting "to teach us lessons," and affirmed to the applause of the assembly's Third World states: "We don't need to have lessons from anyone."

The matter of which committee should discuss the article question was finally put to the vote, and the vote was the first opportunity for the balance of power in this assembly to be tested.

212 delegates abstained, while 132 Western delegates voted for, and two voted against, Jordan abstained.

The overwhelming abstentions meant that a quorum was not available, and thus the original recommendation to the conference that article 17 matter be considered by the Standing Rules Committee was rejected.

While the matter had little substantive importance, it was seen as a test of the vote-getting power of the Third World states. The article 17 question will ultimately be considered by the full conference regardless of which committee discusses it first, and this evening's vote indicates that the United States will be hard pressed to have this conference stay away from those issues that it considers to be too "political" for the ILO.

The Arab group of states has introduced a draft resolution on the subject of ILO efforts to end Israeli violations. It is likely, in the view of seasoned ILO officials, that compromise will be worked out between the Arab efforts and the American initiative to amend article 17.

But until this is done, the political temperatures here will probably continue to rise over the coming days, as the ILO plenary session discusses the director general's report and its section about Israeli violations.

Thus the stage is set for what could turn out to be a dramatic vote within perhaps one week's time. In the meantime, an Arab committee has been set up to coordinate strategy here, and it is composed of the labour ministers of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and Tunisia, and the representative of the PLO, Mr. Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer.

While there is Arab unanimity in voting for the resolution when the time comes, there has been significant disagreement among Arab states about the wisdom of submitting the resolution at a time when the ILO is already under severe pressure to tone down its "political" activities.

With the battle lines thus clearly drawn this evening, and the first skirmish won by the developing states, the ILO conference adjourns for the weekend and promises to be packed with controversy and behind the scenes lobbying action when it is addressed by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan next Friday.

RAMALLAH, West Bank, June 3 (R). — Ten years after the 1967 June war, most Israelis find themselves feeling more threatened and isolated than ever.

And, as the Sunday anniversary of the war approaches, their feeling is matched by the frustration of the Arab inhabitants of territories which have been occupied for a decade.

For the one million Palestinian Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories, the emergence of rightwing leader Menachem Begin as Israel's probable next premier has dealt a stunning psychological blow and an end to Israel occupation looks as remote as it ever was.

The anniversary of the occupied West Bank by a day of mourning. Demonstrations may be organised by high school students, but the majority of the population realised long ago that it was they who would inevitably suffer the most if they challenged Israel's army.

There will be no celebrations in Israel, which fought what was for them another, far less satisfactory war with the Arabs in 1973.

The mood has changed enormously since the first anniversary of the 1967 war when the Israeli army held a huge military parade in occupied Jerusalem and over a quarter of the population danced in the streets throughout the night.

The mood in the occupied areas was different then and the population, while stunned by the extent of the Arab defeat, never dreamed the military occupation would still be in force 10 years later.

Mr. Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah city, near occupied Jerusalem, remembers the start of the 1967 war when he was one of the heads of the Civil Defence Organisation in his town.

Speaking in the town hall overlooking his sun-filled town Mr. Khalaf says: "The only thing we can be happy about is the advent of Menachem Begin, the 'hero' of the massacre of Arabs. At least, now the world will really see what the Israelis are like."

Arabs from the occupied areas rarely come to Israel — except for the commuting workers who return home at night — and contacts between Arabs and Jews are nearly as nonexistent today as when barbed wire separated the two sides.

The heart of the Arab-Israeli problem has increasingly centered on the West Bank since it is there that the Palestine Liberation Organisation has the most support and where an eventual Palestinian state would presumably be sited.

The other areas held by Israel are either much bigger or so sparsely populated or so trouble-free that they have now been pushed as issues much further into the background.

The Arab inhabitants report that over 3,000 inhabitants of the areas are jailed in tough conditions and that the most minor demonstration is likely to bring down the full weight of the much-feared Israeli border police.

Police and paramilitary gendarmes provided heavy security, frisking people at the entrances to Taksim Square, and posting sharpshooters on buildings overlooking the vast square.

By contrast a rally staged by Premier Demirel, whose strength is in provincial and rural areas, in the same square last Wednesday drew no more than 10,000 people.

## Bhutto, PNA reach initial agreement

ISLAMABAD, June 3 (AFP). — The Pakistani government today announced it would release most opposition political detainees, followed in a moment that allowed the March 7 general elections.

Censorship was to be lifted, charges against detainees dropped and arrests to be halted as a series of concessions agreed in a first round of talks between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and opposition leaders.

Another concession provided for compensation for the families of people killed or wounded in the troubles.

In return the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) agreed not to hold any more demonstrations and to urge its supporters to avoid actions which could compromise negotiations with Mr. Bhutto.

The two sides also agreed to talk their propaganda war in the press, and on radio and television.

ISTANBUL, June 3 (R). — More than 300,000 people defied an official ban today to attend a rally in central Istanbul, climaxing the campaign of Turkish opposition leader Bulent Ecevit for Sunday's general election.

The regional election commission here, acting on a procedural body headed by the Justice Party leader Premier Süleyman Demirel, last night forbade the rally.

But the order was disregarded by the thousands flocking to support Mr. Ecevit, who is expected to make substantial gains in the election.

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RPG 2 — The Rhodesian Ministry of Information supplied this picture which shows Premier Ian Smith inspecting a Russian RPG 2 rocket launcher claimed to be captured in Mozambique during the Rhodesian raid into Mozambique territory. Rhodesian troops were returning Friday from the five-day attacks at black nationalist guerrilla bases. Rhodesian government sources said the same type of operation against guerrillas fighting the white government of Salisbury will be repeated in the future, whatever the outside world thought. (AP wirephoto).

## Qadhafi says Libya could forget its differences with Egypt

LONDON, June 3 (R). — The Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, said his country could forget its differences with Egypt in the cause of pan-Arab unity against Israel, the official Libyan Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA) reported today.

In a message telexed to London, ARNA quoted Col. Qadhafi as telling a mass rally in Tripoli last night that it was possible to forget "the profound wounds inflicted by our Egyptian brothers."

The Libyan leader added: "For humanitarian reasons I do not blame (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat for what he has committed against us."

The rally was held to mark the 64th anniversary of a battle between Libyans and invading Italian forces. It included a military parade with ground-to-ground rockets, heavy artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft guns and infantry units taking part.

ARNA quoted Col. Qadhafi as renewing Libyan accusations of an Egyptian military build-up on the common border, but saying that his country had not followed suit because the right place for the two armies was "the confrontation line" against Israel.

## Baghdad, Prague call for Israeli withdrawal

BAGHDAD, June 3 (R). — Iraq and Czechoslovakia said today there could be no peace or security in the Middle East until Israeli-occupied Arab territory and Palestinian rights had been recovered.

This was contained in a joint statement following a four-day official visit by Czechoslovak President Gustaf Husak at President Ahmad Hassan Bakr's invitation which ended last night.

The statement, carried by the Iraq News Agency, said the two sides expressed support for the Palestinian resistance movement in its activity against Israel.

ARNA quoted Col. Qadhafi as adding that after 28 years of being homeless, the Palestinians had the right to fight for their lands or to die, and it was better for them to die than stay in refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

The Libyan leader said the fact that in his country there were thousands of Tunisians, Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Iraqis, Sudanis and Mauritians working side by side with Libyans proved that Arab unity was a must, and inevitable.

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## With the passage of 10 years of occupation

West Bankers find themselves frustrated, Israelis isolated



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## An "alphabet soup" of 160 parties will contest Spain's general elections on June 15 this year

(This is the second of six articles by Reuters correspondents previewing Spain's general elections on June 15)

By William Robinson

MADRID, June 3 (R). — After being starved of politics for 40 years, Spain's 23 million voters find themselves picking at an "alphabet soup" of 16 parties for general elections on June 15.

The fragmentation of the political scene into a bewildering number of party initials, which have formed into 33 electoral alliances, has left many voters perplexed.

It is hardly surprising that 25 per cent of the electorate, according to recent polls, have still not decided who to vote for.

In fact, the situation is simpler than it seems, many of the parties are from Spain's independently-minded regions and most of these have links with the Madrid-based national parties.

Many of the smaller parties — often made up of the founder and a few friends — are expected to disappear or merge into larger blocs after the election, when the country's political line-up will become clearer.

The most important parties, or groups that have formed, are, in roughly descending order, the Centre Democratic Union (UCD), the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), the Communists, the rightwing Popular Alliance (AP), the Socialist Democratic Federation (FDC) and the Social Democratic Alliance.

According to an opinion poll released last week, all these groups are expected to get from between one per cent of the vote, for the Social Democratic Alliance, upwards to 20 per cent for the UCD.

Apart from these groups, only the Basque Nationalist Party (PNB), which is running candidates only in the four Basque provinces, and a group of extreme leftist parties (which have not been legalised and are running candidates as independents), are also expected to get more than one per cent of the total vote.

The Centre Democratic Union is nominally led by Premier Adolfo Suarez, whose picture adorns its publicity posters. Senor Suarez has said he would not take an active part in the campaign, although he is expected to make a television speech shortly before it ends.

The UCD is a coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals and Social Democrats. In most other countries, it would be considered a moderate right-wing party and, in fact, its leaders are dubbed by leftwingers and the liberal press "la derecha civilizada" (the civilised right).

But it terms itself a centre group in order to make clear its differences with the neo-Francoist rightwingers, symbolised by the Popular Alliance.

Its programme is not much different from those of the PSOE or the Communist Party. It calls for a new constitution to replace the current one written during Gen. Franco's dictatorial rule, as do the parties to its left.

The party expected to get the most votes after the UCD — more than 13 per cent — is the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) founded in 1979 and one of the oldest political parties in Spain.

It would like Spain to keep out of NATO and has called for the closing of the four American military bases in Spain. It also says it is a republican party and would prefer a republic to the reigning monarchy, but has not made this a major point in its platform.

The Communist Party, legalised last March by one of the most controversial decisions of the Suarez government, is led by 61-year-old Santiago Carrillo, one of the main spokesmen for Eurocommunism, the policy of independence of Western communist parties from the Soviet Union.

His views are reflected in the moderate campaign platform of the Communist Party. They call for a unitary and not a federal state, but with recognition of regional autonomy.

The party has recognised the red and gold monarchist flag and said it would recognise the monarchy after the elections if King Juan Carlos continues the policy of reforms his government has been carrying out.

It accepts the U.S. bases in Spain until such time as both NATO and the Warsaw Pact are dismantled.

On the economy, the communists propose "socialising" some heavy industry, but say that Spain should have a mixed private-public economy for a long time.

The opinion polls give both the Communists and their arch-enemy, the rightwing Popular Alliance, more than five per cent of the vote.

The Popular Alliance (AP) is a coalition of several rightist groups and is led by seven prominent figures of the Franco era, six of them former Franco ministers.

Its best known figure and secretary-general is Manuel Fraga Iribarne, 54, once considered by Gen. Franco's more fanatical followers as a dangerous liberal for allowing a measure of press freedom when he was minister of information in the 1960s.

Senor Fraga now calls himself a conservative and says AP

wants to be a party in the style of the British Conservatives or the French Gaullists. His opponents on the left call him an authoritarian who would prevent Spain from becoming a real democracy if he gained power.

The Popular Alliance does not want fundamental changes in the Francoist constitution. It says that what is good from the past should be kept intact.

AP is against demands by leftist parties and feminist groups for divorce, contraception and legal abortion. It wants a continuation of the Catholic-dominated, paternalistic and family-oriented tradition imposed on Spain by the Franco regime.

It is for a certain recognition of the regions but wants a strong central government.

To its right is a two-party coalition of true Francoist diehards, called the National Alliance of July 18, the date of the uprising of Franco's nationalist forces against the Second Republic in 1936.

It is made up of Notary Blas Pinar's new force and one of the branches of the Falange Party, founded by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera and now led by 30-year-old Ramundo Fernandez-Cuesta, a former Franco minister.

This coalition is not expected to gain much more than one per cent of the vote.

A splinter Socialist group called Socialist Union and one of the branches of the Popular Socialist Party of Prof. Enrique Tierno Galvan and a group called the Federation of Socialist Parties is expected to win almost four per cent of the vote.

An alliance of two Christian Democratic parties called the Christian Democratic Federation (FDC) is expected to gain about three per cent of the vote.

The two parties are in the opposition to the Suarez government and generally considered as leftwing Christian Democrats.

On the far left is a group of Marxist and Marxist-Leninist parties called the Leftist Democratic Front (FDD) which have not been legalised. But the government has largely tolerated their activities and they are running candidates as independents. The latest opinion poll gives them 1.4 per cent of the vote.

## Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

### Jordan's battle of the sexes

The females of Jordan have come out into the open and told the Jordanian male exactly what they think of him. He is domineering, contemptuous of women, pretentious, arrogant and stubborn — to name some of the characteristics they have ascribed to him.

The Amman Arabic-language daily Al Ra'i published a week ago the results of a survey which journalists Thouran Ubeldat conducted among 100 randomly-selected females in the Governorates of Amman and Irbid. Mr. Ubeldat tells us that he asked each female — both single and married — to name three negative traits they found in the character of the Jordanian male. According to the published results, the females of Jordan did not provide an extensive catalogue of faults but agreed on a list of 17 negative traits of character.

Of course, the survey is one-sided in that it does not enquire into the favourable characteristics of the Jordanian male but limits itself, in a spirit of constructive criticism, to the negative ones; the idea being that knowledge of the worst is the most effective impetus towards betterment. Still, Mr. Ubeldat's survey — being adequately representative and sufficiently scientific — succeeds in providing us with a first-ever profile of the character of the Jordanian male in the two decisive stages of his adult life. We see him as he exhibits himself, before and after marriage, to the other half of society.

It is noteworthy that both the single and married groups of females agreed on only three of the 17 different traits listed. The other 14 characteristics were equally distributed among the two groups but each group chose seven different traits to ascribe to the male. Single females found the Jordanian male, in a descending order of the frequency of condemnation, pretentious, arrogant, deceitful, jealous, nervous, effeminate and irresponsible. Again, in order of importance, married females found the male unstable, stubborn, suspicious, a liar, indecisive, insipid and stingy.

At a first glance, the variation between the two sets of characteristics would give rise to the conclusion that single and married females of Jordan inhabit two different worlds; that each group is looking at a completely different type of male. But a closer look at the list shows that the 14 traits boil down to a smaller number of attributes because the difference between particular characteristics in both sets is not as fundamental as it may seem.

If we compare the two lists we can see that what an unmarried female considers as a pretentious and arrogant man will be regarded as a stubborn one by the married woman. Not because the first two characteristics are exactly the same as the last but because single females in Jordan are not always finding themselves on the opposite side of an argument with their pretentious and arrogant sweethearts or male acquaintances. But when the girl gets married she finds that the male's high regard of himself, which she had called pretentiousness and arrogance, spills over into his way of insisting on his own opinion — this, we call stubbornness.

Similarly, the deceitful male of whom the single girl complains is trying to get his own way dishonestly. Once he gets his own way his dishonesty doesn't disappear, it is transformed into lies in the eyes of his wife.

The jealous youth is the young sweetheart who doesn't trust his girl and she will begin to call him suspicious once she gets married to him.

The nervous man is the same as the one who is unstable except that nervousness is

seen from the outside and instability is something one has to live with. Thus, the unmarried female sees a nervous man in what the married woman sees an unstable one.

Then again, the unmarried female complains of the effeminacy and irresponsibility of the men she encounters. Their effeminacy is the way with which they counter their emotional insecurity and their irresponsibility is a concomitant of that, for he who cannot stand on his own feet cannot speak with his own tongue. In the eyes of the married woman the effeminate grows to be insipid and the irresponsible becomes indecisive — no more and no less.

Which leaves us with the peculiar case of the stingy male of whom only married women speak. But who has ever heard of a male who didn't overspend on his girl? Money only becomes a problem when the female is his wife.

The differences, then, between the way in which the single girl sees the Jordanian male and the way in which he is seen by the married woman are not differences of character but differences of situation. The male exhibits the same basic traits to the scrutiny of both groups of female but each group sees him from a different perspective and the difference between the perspectives is precisely the situation of marriage. This is not difficult to accept. The perspective of the young girl as she observes the male friend or acquaintance from across the chasm which traditional Arab society still maintains between the unmarried couple cannot be the same as the perspective of the wife after she gains a close-up of her husband, born out of daily intimacy, and when her experience provides her with the ability to see things from a, shall we say, less abstract point of view.

But if the situation, or condition, of marriage is responsible for the difference of tone with which each female group chooses to describe the fundamentally same 14 characteristics, what of the other three traits which both groups describe in the same words? Both single and married females have said that they find the Jordanian male domineering, contemptuous of women and selfish.

It seems clear that the question here is one of a sexual perspective. The other 14 characteristics boiled down to a smaller number of traits because they were the same essential traits being approached from two different points of view. The difference between the two points of view was one of marriage. But in the case of these three characteristics, both points of view converge to consciously describe the same traits in the same way; in the same words even. Hence, the female here observes the male as the "other" — the opposite element of the species. She looks at him from her perspective of being a female, regardless of whether single or married.

And it is here that Jordan's battle of the sexes is being fought. For the implication of these three traits is a clear condemnation of the traditional society of patriarchy. The Jordanian male is domineering in the eyes of his social counterpart because she was never his equal. He is found guilty of being contemptuous of women because he was never taught to regard them as fully-fledged individuals. And Jordanian females see him as egotistical because he is too busy involved with himself to have the time or feel the need to love them.

But the transformation of society is already underway and the proof is that surveys are being conducted to find out what females in Jordan think of the Jordanian male and, not only that but, that their condemnation is being published for all to see.

## Confrontation averted

The Conference on International Economic Co-operation, popularly dubbed the north-south dialogue, lived up to everyone's expectations. Meagre results had been predicted for the Paris conference and the pickings were in fact slim. One can hardly say that a start has been made towards a new international economic order, yet the spectre of confrontation between industrial and developing nations has been averted. The road to future cooperation remains open.

The concessions made by the industrial countries: agreement to help set up a common fund to stabilise raw material prices and a one billion dollar aid programme, had already been agreed at the London summit in early May, so there wasn't much that was new.

The common fund to help finance buffer stocks for commodities — when the details are finally worked out — should help stabilise the earnings of Third World nations and dampen price fluctuations for the consumer countries. It won't cost the rich much nor will it help the poor all that much unless it takes on unexpected dimensions.

The one billion dollar aid programme offers slim pickings for countries clamouring for debt relief, nor will it bring the aid given by the top industrial countries in the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development anywhere close to the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP.

The Paris conference did not alter the rules of the game for world trade. According to figures released by the World Bank, if the industrial nations were, for instance, to drop trade restrictions, the developing nations could earn an extra \$30 billion a year, which reduces the aid package to a paltry sum. Yet something is better than nothing.

Furthermore, the acceptance by the United States and West Germany in particular to help set up a fund for commodity buffer stocks means that past resistance to the idea has finally been overcome. This is welcome.

The industrial nations have strong misgivings about the outcome of the conference. They had viewed energy as the one issue on which they could hope for direct short-term advantages. They wanted some sort of machinery for continuing consultations on oil supplies and prices with the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries. That had been the original idea behind the dialogue when first mooted by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in 1975. OPEC and the developing countries insisted, however, that the talks be broadened to take in the questions of raw materials, debt and finance.

Yet although the industrial nations failed to gain satisfaction on that point, consultations between OPEC and the industrial nations have in fact taken place since 1975 and OPEC has made significant concessions in its pricing policy. So the rich nations already have some of what they were asking for.

The Paris conference did not end in frustration and mutual recriminations nor did it spell the dawn of a new world economic order. The developing nations got something out of it after all and the industrial nations stand to gain a lot politically at modest cost. Above all, a trend has been established towards cooperation rather than confrontation.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian dailies of Friday were concerned with the visit of His Majesty King Hussein to the Governorate of Irbid. This visit, made by His Majesty, was mainly to look into the water crisis presently afflicting the inhabitants.

AL RA'i commented that in spite of the urgent problems facing the King he had time to visit the Irbid Governorate and listen to the demands of the inhabitants. His Majesty informed the inhabitants that a comprehensive and long range plan was underway which would be executed to solve the water crisis.

The paper said that Jordan as a whole suffers from a shortage of water. The crisis is intensified by the growing needs of the people for more water. The paper emphasised that the role of the citizens in solving the water crisis lay in economising in their use of water and the construction of wells to be filled during the winter season.

What is significant about this country is the cooperation existing between the rulers and the ruled. This cooperation must be extended to solve the water crisis, the paper adds.

AL RA'i concludes by calling on the citizens to participate in solving the water crisis. Similarly, AL DUSTOUR was concerned with the visit of His Majesty to the Irbid Governorate listening to the inhabitants of the town, the village and the badia (desert).

The visit was significant in demonstrating cooperation between citizens and officials.

The citizens were honest and

realistic in their demands and the officials were frank and courageous in telling the citizens of the needs and efforts being made to meet their needs.

The paper concludes that the presence of the King made this cooperation between the citizens and the officials more significant and assured the inhabitants of the concern of both the Jordanian officials and citizens in solving the crisis.

AL AKHBAR analysed the failure of the north-south dialogue to reach any agreement. The paper suggested that the failure of the dialogue was due to the fact that it is between the "poor" and the "rich" nations whose economic relations are based on unequitable economic laws.

In order to reach an agreement the industrial nations must forfeit some of these laws. Secondly the industrial nations try to confine the solutions to their aid programmes but avoid discussing the important issues, such as the transfer of technology to set up sophisticated industries in developing countries. This lock puts high prices on scientific inventions and consistently raises the prices of manufactured goods in the developing world.

The paper concludes that the financial and agricultural aid from the industrial countries does not solve the problems of the developing nations but rather promotes the continuation of these problems.

The solution lies in providing development and industries that guarantee work for the unemployed millions that they may live a better life.

## Pollution responsible for half cancer deaths in developed world

NAIROBI, June 4 (R). — More than half the deaths from cancer in the developed world are believed to be the result of environmental pollution, an official of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today.

Mr. Mustafa K. Tolba of Egypt, Executive Director of the Nairobi-based UNEP, in a statement marking World Environment Day Sunday, said the world had not done enough over the past five years to reduce environmental dangers.

Mr. Tolba said: "In most countries less attention is being paid to the future today than was the case five years ago,

and even the richest societies are disregarding the needs of the future generations in order to satisfy the wants of today and maintain their lifestyles."

He said the public was becoming more aware of visible pollution, such as oil pollution of oceans, contamination of water supplies, the steady loss of arable soil and the destruction of forest resources.

But he warned of the dangers of less obvious forms of pollution, such as cancer-causing radiation from various sources.

Mr. Tolba said there was a danger that the ozone layer which protects life from the

cancer-causing radiation from ultraviolet light could be damaged by such things as propellant gases from aerosol sprays, nitrogenous fertilisers and the effects of high-flying aircraft.

Cancer was responsible for more than one in six deaths in the developed world, with more than half of these cancers thought to be of environmental origin, the U.N. official said.

He said a number of chemical compounds had been identified as cancer-causing agents and many more were suspected of being such. "Thousands of new chemicals are being pro-

duced every year, most of which will eventually enter the environment and need to be watched very closely," he added.

"Not enough countries have yet joined the ranks of the environmentally — conscious. How else can we explain the fact that the world supply of arable soil is being lost at an alarming rate of 50,000 sq. kms. a year and the extent of deserts made by man... represents an area almost equal to that of China."

"The value of this lost arable land represents an annual average loss to the world of more

than \$10 billion," Mr. Tolba said.

The UNEP chief welcomed "the dramatic and promising new approach to energy conservation proposed recently by the new administration in the United States, where high wasteful energy use has been a way of life."

"If such concerns can be reflected in other well-endowed countries, and if those who are more fortunate are prepared to make sacrifices, then the targets set by the new international economic order, which UNEP is deeply committed, may not seem so difficult to attain," Mr. Tolba said.

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## Sharif Sharaf talks about Jordan's 25-year leap forward

## Astonishing social change has modified education, culture

pects of the contemporary history of Jordan are dated with the reign of His Majesty King Hussein. Structures of the country -- social, economic, political and cultural -- have been shaped since his accession to the throne in 1952. One of the latest achievements in Jordan was the creation -- five months ago the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The Jordan recently met with the Minister of Culture, Sharif Sharaf, who talked about the new-born ministry as participation in the celebrations for the King's jubilee.

by Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

What was "culture" a quarter of a century ago.

ages in the last 25 years have been very great. People in this country 25 years ago would hardly recognize the Jordan of today. In 1952 there was no airport. There were no roads, few schools, and there was one general secondary school in Amman.

ity five years ago a tremendous change in all aspects began. Life since then changed so much that it is closer to that in many advanced countries.

Everything has changed: cities, education, human relations, life in the villages, the bedouin tents, jobs. There are universities by the thousands... a university graduate is counted by the Ministry of Education. The simple and life of a traditional society came face to face with the 20th century. The fact that this socio-economic change was so tremendous that a new Jordan was born under a new leader, as always had a vision.

English teacher who left in the early fifties was surprised when she came to visit Amman last year. She could only recognize one street led to her school and very few people of her generation who are still

New generations have taken over. Two-thirds of the population is under 25 years of age. One-third of the population goes to school. And most of the leaders in the government and professions -- like engineers, doctors, lawyers -- or in the various fields of culture, have graduated from universities during the reign of King Hussein.

J.T.: How would you portray the cultural change that has swept Jordan?

As you might have noticed, an astonishing social change has taken place modifying education and culture in the country. One can say that until the early fifties the cultural side was limited to traditional Arab literature, which was written mainly by people who worked as educators and teachers with the Ministry of Education. Such persons are the forerunners of the cultural movement in the country. Some have retired and some are still active.

Mass media was also very limited. There was only one newspaper in the fifties and no radio or television. But still those pioneers in poetry and literature founded clubs which helped in developing literary interest. Translations were very limited, as well as publication of books. There were no sculptors, painters or actors. Novels were not yet popularised and writing for the stage did not exist. Now, after a very fruitful and dynamic period, which has created a viable, developed and stable society, one can be proud to compare those old days with the present.

More than 45,000 young people are studying at universities abroad, and every year thousands of high school graduates enter one of our two universities or universities abroad.



Sharif Sharaf: Pushing for a cultural renaissance.

J.T.: What has been planned for the silver jubilee celebrations this summer.

The Ministry of Culture has planned many activities for this summer reflecting the cultural development Jordan has experienced. We will have programmes in celebration of the silver jubilee in Amman and other towns and villages.

Boys and girls, young and old, will have a chance to participate in the celebration of this national event. Twenty-five years ago the female sector could not have done this.

We will have a variety of events that will reflect the different interests that form the cultural mainstream in the country, a programme which will have Arab as well as international dimensions. In June, we will have the first book exhibition about Jordan by Jordanian and non-Jordanian authors. This exhibition is important because it will constitute the basis for the first bibliography to be compiled of what has been written on Jordan since ancient times. Such

an exhibition will be repeated annually.

Also, for the first time this summer, there will be an art exhibition which will show to the public works of all Jordanian fine artists. For this occasion we will publish -- in Arabic and English -- the first book on Jordanian paintings.

We are going to present many shows -- theatre, dance, music -- played by Western performers.

A programme of lectures will also be held within two months. The speakers will be famous Arab writers and poets.

Among our other activities a special programme for children will be organised and a few reference books on culture here published.

Our programme for the silver jubilee will cover the whole country so that everyone can learn what has been done in the past, what we are trying to achieve now and what are our aspirations for the future.

Jordan has always been and will always be a society which believes in the wealth of human experience. Jordan is also aware of the role she can play as a cultured society.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Greek Folk Group: June 9-15.  
English Air Force Band: June 12.  
Book Exhibition: June 16-23.  
Book Exhibition: June 16-23.  
Painting Exhibition: June 24-30.  
French Tapestry Exhibition: July 20-30.  
Jazz Concert: July 29-Aug. 2.  
Prospect Theatre: Aug. 2-4.  
Egyptian Folk Group: August.  
Feyruz in Petra: August.  
Cultural Season: October.

These events are taking place at the Palace of Culture Hussein Youth City.

Dr. James Sauer, Director of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman, will give a slide lecture on the geography and archaeology of Jordan at the Haya Arts Centre at 7 p.m. Sunday June 5. Aerial photography and double screen projection will be used. Dr. Sauer has just returned from an 88-lecture tour of the U.S., where he has raised considerable interest in excavations in Jordan.

Also... The Friends of Archaeology are organising a camel trip to Wadi Rum for Thursday-Friday June 9-10. The party will leave Amman in time to arrive at Rum Patrol Station by 3 p.m. Ride camels 4-6.30 and sleep out in a large bedouin tent. Friday ride for three hours, lunch at a spring and then return to Amman. Trip costs JD 20 per adult or child. Those interested contact Ghaleb Jordan -- tel. 44747 -- immediately to reserve camel. Number limited to 30 riders. Those who pay JD 10 first will be first signed on.

## 2,000 Moslem students gather in Indiana to spread the sacred word of Islam

AMMAN (J.T.) — This summer's first major holiday weekend in the United States provided 2,000 Moslem students and their families an occasion to mark the end of their spring academic studies and to join together for religious studies.

They attended the 15th annual convention of the Moslem Students Association (MSA) of the United States and Canada, May 27-31, on the campus of Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana.

The theme of the convention, which brought the international group of Moslems together, was "The Islamic Renaissance, Its Requirements and Realisation."

The convention participants attended sessions on the historical roots of Islam, Islamic movements and models, and proposals for strengthening the religion throughout the world.

According to Zuhair Abidin, a native of India who is now a professor of humanities at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and one of the founders of the MSA, the convention theme and discussions illustrated that "Islam is a viable system capable of responding to the challenges of modern life."

Speakers included Islamic scholars, educators, authors, historians and economists. They came from the United States, Canada, England, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, India and Algeria.

The Moslem students and their families, representing nearly as many countries as the United Nations, came to the midwestern American campus from throughout the United States and Canada. The largest

representation was from the Arabic countries of the Middle East, with large numbers also from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Iran and Afghanistan were also well represented.

Although the MSA was originally founded mainly for students at American colleges and universities, its 4,200 membership now also includes many persons who have completed their education in the United States and Canada and who are involved in business, industry, the professions and education.

Convention programme chairman Talat Sultan, a native of Pakistan who is now professor of education at Barberscotia College in Concord, North Carolina, says the MSA is "the largest and most heterogeneous Moslem movement in North America."

The heterogeneous character of the organisation is also reflected in the educational specialities which have brought the MSA members to the U.S.

Anwar Sheikh, from Lahore, has just completed his first year of doctoral study in mechanical engineering at Michigan Technological University at Houghton, Michigan. He has also studied at Washington State University. He explains that he came to the United States "for the prestige of an American degree."

When he returns to Pakistan, he will either teach or start his own business.

At the MSA convention he met with other Moslems, and discussed interpretations of the Quran. He does not have an opportunity to do that on his campus, which is in a remote section of the upper midwest

on the Great Lakes. There he is one of the few Moslems enrolled, so he says: "I wanted to come to a forum of mature people who would be discussing Islam."

An accounting student, Mr. Farud Samad from Karachi, does have Moslem companionship in Houston, Texas, so the meeting had a different meaning for him. He is chairman of the MSA organisation in his area, so he was interested in an exchange of ideas not only for himself but for those with whom he would be discussing Islam in Texas.

Mr. Samad is working towards a doctorate in accounting at Texas Southern University. He will take additional work to complete his degree at Lehigh A and M University. He has his own accounting firm in Houston and specialises in real estate and tax accounting. When he returns to Pakistan he hopes to have his own firm there. Mr. Samad said that because Pakistan is in the process of changing from the British to the American system of accounting, he expects his American education will be greatly to his advantage when he returns to his country.

Another convention participant whose studies are particularly timely is Murey S. Alami, from Halab, Saudi Arabia. He is studying electrical engineering at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. His special area is satellite communications and he will work for his government when he returns to his country.

Although his area of study is very modern, he retains his commitment to the traditions of his religion. He explains that he has no problems carrying out his religious duties while he is a student at Michigan State. He prays wherever he might be and whenever it is appropriate.

He also finds companionship among the many Moslem students on the campus.

Another Moslem student in the same city is Al Qatani Said Juhari from Dammam, Saudi Arabia. He is studying personnel management at Lansing Community College. When he finishes his two-year programme there he will take additional work at Michigan State University before returning to Saudi Arabia to work for the government.

Also representative of the international students attending the convention and in the United States for specialised education was Elitigal E. Shabbour from Omdurman, Sudan. He is

studying for a doctorate in agricultural education at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin. In the two-and-a-half years that he has been in Madison, he has completed his master's degree, but he will stay on now to prepare himself to return to his country to work in planning agricultural education for his government. He finds that the University of Wisconsin, which has an established school of agriculture, and the city of Madison, which has a cosmopolitan population, provide a setting for him to do whatever he likes.

He has been impressed by his freedom to practice his religious duties as much there as in his homeland. While he was attending the convention, his family, including his wife and two sons, found freedom to continue their activities in the large university resident centre and other Indiana University facilities turned over to the Moslem group for their use.

When current MSA plans are carried out, the organisation will have its own meeting place. During the past year, the MSA has acquired 124 acres of land at Plainfield, Indiana, just west of Indianapolis, for the Islamic Centre of North America. The proposed centre will comprise the headquarters of the MSA, a research library, mosque, youth camp and elementary school, as well as the offices of several other groups affiliated to the MSA. The purchase was made possible by a grant from the government of Qatar.

Zuhair Abidin sees the steady expansion of the MSA as "creating an environment and facilities for the continual practice of Islam." Mr. Abidin notes: "Here in North America one must make an effort to determine what concerns are vital and essential to Moslems. The pluralistic culture of the United States, its existence as an open and flexible society, makes it comparatively easy for Moslems to adapt themselves. Even whatever resistance American society presents is good because that reinforces one's sense of identity."

## Islamic exhibition opens here Monday

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian Crafts Centre will open an exhibition of Islamic art at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Monday.

The two-day exhibition will display a number of original Islamic handmade pieces ranging from old Quranic manuscripts to carpets, weapons, furniture & silver objects from various Islamic periods, in particular those from the 12th to the 19th century.

Many of the objects on display are from private Jordanian collections.

The Chairman of the centre, Mrs. Hind Nasser, said she hopes the University of Jordan, the Department of Antiquities and other bodies will gather precious objects of Islamic art and preserve them at a permanent exhibition.

The aim of the exhibition, Mrs. Nasser added, is to familiarise people with Islamic art and provide an incentive to Jordanian craftsmen to produce similar works of art.

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## Plans under way to stop Sahara

OTTAWA, June 3 (R). — Fifty eight countries and international organisations have agreed on the first phase of an ambitious programme to stop the Sahara Desert spreading over more of Africa.

The first phase, estimated to cost \$3 billion, is expected to be completed by 1982 and will be financed by foreign grants from donor countries as well as agencies such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Conference Chairman Boulema Manga, Minister of Rural Development in Niger, and

Jean-Pierre Goyer, the Canadian minister responsible for relations with Francophone countries, said the problems in the Sahel Region of Africa will be approached on a national level, but with direction from the so-called Club Du Sahel.

This was set up by Chad, Gambia, the Cape Verde Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta after a disastrous drought that began in 1973 and lasted well into 1975, killing thousands of people.

France has been the largest single contributor with \$237 million in direct aid last year.

## Egypt gets loans, credits for Nile drainage project

WASHINGTON, June 3 (R). — Egypt is getting \$66 million in loans and credits for a major drainage project on the Nile River, the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), announced yesterday.

The bank said the project would benefit about seven million Egyptians living near the Nile by controlling disease and increasing production of food and cotton. The project includes measures to control snails which spread the disease of bil-

harzia in the area between Aswan and Cairo.

Total cost of the project is \$207 million. The bank is lending Egypt \$39 million and IDA is providing an interest-free credit of \$27 million.

The World Bank also announced a \$16.5 million loan to Oman for highway maintenance and power and water studies.

The IDA said it had approved a \$17 million interest-free credit to the Sudan for an agricultural development project in the western part of the country.

## Fairchild attack plane crashes at Paris Air Show

LE BOURGET, Northern France, June 3 (Agencies) An American two-seater A-10 Fairchild attack plane crashed and burst into flames on a runway today during a flying demonstration at the start of the air show here, but the crew survived.

The plane hit the ground, skidded over 300 metres and caught fire, sending thick smoke billowing skywards.

It crashed inside the safety area and no one on the ground was injured, the officials said.

The anti-tank A-10 is the only aircraft of its kind in the western world, Fairchild said.

Designed especially for close air support missions, the plane can bring more concentrated fire power to bear against heavily armoured, mobile land targets than any fighter or attack

plane yet developed, they added.

The United States had sent two A-10 planes to the Paris Show to demonstrate how the aircraft worked in combat formation.

## 30,627 ships use Suez Canal since reopening

CAIRO, June 3 (AFP). — Some 15 per cent of international trade moves through the Suez Canal, the Chairman of the Canal Authority, Moshur Admad Mashhur, said here today.

He told the Middle East News Agency two years after the canal's reopening: "When our development projects are completed, transit capacity for giant tankers will rise from 30 per cent to 93 per cent."

Between the reopening on June 5, 1975 and the end of this May, 30,627 ships went through the canal totalling 346 million tons. Annual revenue was between \$400 million and \$500 million, he said.

The reopening of the Suez Canal has proved an important step for the world economy as a whole. For the development of the Red Sea nations and East Africa.

Tourist business had increased for Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

## Hungary seeks Levi contract

BUDAPEST, June 3 (AFP). — Hungarian posters will shortly sport the genuine "Levi" label on Hungarian-made jeans, if a deal with Levi Strauss goes through.

The "May The First" clothing factory at Mercati in west Hungary hopes shortly to sign a know-how contract with the U.S. firm, partly to break up black market operations in genuine Western jeans.

The Marcali plant should be turning out 600,000 pairs of these pants next year and at least one million the year after.

Hungary will pay with products, the aim being to achieve balanced trade between products and know-how.

## U.S. may ask wheat production reduction

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AFP). — The United States may ask other wheat producing countries to reduce their sowings if the world crop produces a surplus, Secretary of

## U.S. warns company drilling for Libya

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AFP). — The U.S. State Department said yesterday the government had in vain warned a Texas-based oil company against carrying out off-shore drilling for Libya in an area of the Mediterranean contested by Tunisia.

Similar warnings had gone out to other American oil companies considering drilling in the same area on behalf of Tunisia, a State Department spokesman said.

The Tunisian government, which has protested against the drilling operation, has drawn the U.S. government's attention to the fact that there were a number of American nationals among the crew of the oil

rig being operated by Reading Bates of Houston Texas.

The Libyan government has previously described Tunisian claims that Libya is taking its oil rigs as "utter nonsense." Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki has said the rig is positioned a good 45 kms. (27 miles) inside the Libyan area of the line dividing the continental shelf between the two countries.

Libya has also denied having sent paratroopers out to protect the rig.

Tunisia has informed the Arab League of what one senior official termed an "explosive" situation in the area, the Gulf of Gabes, as a result of the oil prospecting operation on Libya's behalf.

## Schlesinger rejected as fuel price-setter

WASHINGTON, June 3 (R). — President Carter suffered a serious rebuff yesterday when the House of Representatives rejected his attempt to give Energy Chief James Schlesinger the right to set oil and natural gas prices.

Fearing that Mr. Schlesinger would have sweeping powers, it decided by 236 votes to 119 to establish an independent Energy Regulatory Commission.

The president sees price-setting as a key part of a sweeping energy plan designed to force Americans to conserve fuel through higher taxes and comprehensive energy planning.

Last month the Senate rejected Mr. Carter's bid for a price-setting authority, but a House of Representatives bill establishing a new cabinet-level Department of Energy is expected to be approved today.

## Banabans accept compensation conditionally

LONDON, June 3 (AFP). — The Banabans, the long displaced population of Ocean Island (Banaba) in the Central Pacific, announced through a spokesman here yesterday that they had agreed to a compensation payment by the governments of Britain, New Zealand and Australia.

However, the acceptance is conditional on the granting of immediate independence to Ocean Island, the spokesman said. The proposed compensation payment is \$6,500,000, for damage to the island environment caused by open-cut phosphate mining by a consortium formed by the British, New Zealand and Australian governments.

Driven from Ocean Island by the Japanese during World War II, and resettled by Britain in the Fiji Island group after the war, the Banabans now number about 2,500. The Gilbert Islands, to which Ocean Island is attached, oppose independence, Mr. Bergland added.

Agriculture Bob Bergland said yesterday.

He told a press conference before leaving for the Far East: "If the world's wheat stocks build to a point where it becomes an economic burden for the world, we want very much to have Canada, Australia and the other wheat producing countries to join with us in attempts on a multilateral basis to reduce plantings of wheat."

"We think it's unfair and unwise for the United States to be the only country in the world that will reduce its plantings if and when the surplus build to a point which it will be very expensive to maintain," Mr. Bergland added.

## Asian poverty threatens stability in the region

MANILA, June 3 (AFP). — An Asian Development Bank (ADB) study published here yesterday warns of the danger of revolutionary violence in Asia unless firm efforts were made to improve the conditions of Asia's hungry millions.

The study stresses that the overriding need in Asia is to reduce poverty in the rural areas.

"Many special interests will be hurt in the process" but the cost "simply must be borne," it says.

Entitled Asian Agricultural Survey, the 500-page study was prepared in 1976 by a task force of ADB experts and released recently by ADB headquarters here. A preparatory note says the study represents the views of the experts and not necessarily those of the bank.

The study says frustration among Asia's poor stemmed from half-hearted attempts to reform rural institutions.

"A deserved sense of cynicism has settled in among the rural poor and it is only due to the timeless patience of these people that more upheaval and more revolutionary violence did not materialise during the past 10 years. Unless major policy commitments are made, however, one cannot be as sanguine about the coming decade," the study warns.

A section in the study outlines possible strategies for effective mobilisation of labour and efficient allocation of capital and natural resources.

Governments, it adds, can no longer afford to constrain the productive potential of their economic systems "by catering to the felt needs of the privileged few." Poverty must be reduced and it must be achieved by providing jobs for the hungry rural masses.

Written during a year when the Asian region was producing "one of the biggest crops of foodgrain on record," the study stresses the "paradoxical phenomena" of governments of some of the world's poorest and most ill-nourished countries talking about the need to export cereals to maintain farm prices and take advantage of new possibilities of earning foreign exchange.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

U.K. sterling	568.0	574.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	68.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.1	132.5
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Japanese yen	119.3	118.7
Saudi riyal	93.0	80.3
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,145.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	84.8

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* MILAN, June 3 (AFP). — Dealings on the Milan stock Exchange, Italy's largest, were suspended today when about 40 of the staff occupied the premises in support of demands concerning the running of the exchange. They want all transactions to go through brokers, the end of "fiscal discrimination", and measures to encourage the quoting of more firms especially small companies. The staff intend to prevent quotations until their claims are met.

\* NEW YORK, June 3 (AFP). — Industrial sales by the United States at the Anton Fair totalled \$20 million or four times as much as last year, the magazine Business Week reported here. American purchases of Chinese products rose to \$40 million against previous \$28 million. They included tea and machine tools.

\* NEW DELHI, June 3 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia is to give India \$100 million to finance two power projects in Andhra Pradesh, South India, under an agreement signed here yesterday.

\* JEDDAH, June 3 (R). — Saudi Arabian Airlines will resume its regular flights between Saudi Arabia and Beirut, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The flights had been suspended following the outbreak of the two-year civil war in Lebanon.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Friday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling =	1.7178 / 80	U.S. dollars
one dollar =	2.3557 / 67	West German marks
	2.4645 / 60	Dutch guilders
	2.4860 / 75	Swiss francs
	369045 / 006	Belgian francs
	4.9450 / 70	French francs
	885.40 / 60	Italian lire
	276.25 / 35	Japanese yen
	4.3940 / 50	Swedish crowns
	5.2450 / 60	Norwegian crowns
	6.0135 / 60	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices advanced broadly Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average gained more than nine points on the strength of some favourable news on inflation and interest rates.

The Labour Department reported this morning that the whole sale price index rose 0.4 per cent in May for its smallest rise in nine months, while the unemployment rate declined to a 2-1/2 year low of 6.9 per cent.

Besides, New York's Citibank held its prime lending rate at 6-3/4 per cent. Advances outnumbered declines at the close by a broad 1,013 to 593 margin.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 912.23, a gain of 9.08 points; Transp at 237.14, a gain of 1.16; utilities at 111.77, a gain of 0.77. 20,330,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,910,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government stock prices declined Friday while leading equities maintained earlier small rises with trading slack ahead of the long weekend, dealers said.

Long dated bonds remained around 1/8 easier after similar rises and shorter loans lost 1/8 to 1/4.

Leading industrials were mostly a penny or two firmer and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.7 at 457.3. Oils and banks followed the generally firmer trend.

Mining shares were steady at the lower levels after early falls in line with the gold bullion price while Australians firmed in places. Canadians were a shade easier where changed.

B.P. maintained an early 4p rise in generally firmer oils after news that it is making a report on improper payments to the Securities Exchange Commission.

Capital and Counties property gained 6p after news of the sale of its Knightsbridge Estate for £45 million, dealer said. Lonrho gained 2p after a proposal to group operating restrictions on the group's business and group borrowing.

Leading industrials had gains ranging to 8p as in Hawker, while rises of 2p to 4p were noted in Glaxo, ICI, EMI, GKN, Beecham, Courtauld and Metal Box.

Dunlop and Lucas both eased a penny against the trend.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$141.45/oz.

### LEARN ARABIC

AT THE HOUSE OF LANGUAGES  
near the Second Circle, Tel. 41986

1. "Second" Arabic course -- for those who have finished our first course. Will be started at 4:30 p.m. Monday, June 6.
  2. The first course -- for beginners. Will also be started later this month.
- Registrations begin today.

### CAR FOR SALE

Austin Allegro 1300, 1976 model,  
four door, 26,000 kms., excellent condition. Duty unpaid.  
Good price.  
Contact tel. 41746

### FOR RENT

New furnished apartment with two bedrooms, two baths,  
sitting room, dining room, kitchen, veranda and central  
heating included.  
Location: Shmeisani opposite International Motels.  
Please contact tel. 62086 after 2 p.m.

## Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marfa

### FIRST RACE

3:30 p.m.

FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES, BEGINNERS  
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Ali A. Soukout	J. EL JARAL	Ibrahim	Ahmad	55.5
2. Rashid Odeh	SAKIR	Khalaf		54
3. Rashid Odeh	SIT EL KHAIL	Khalaf	Silmi	52.5
4. Tawfiq Ksous	NADIA	Owner	Khalaf	52.5
5. Tawfiq Ksous	ZANAH	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
6. Faiek Kassar	JAWAHIR	Bilon		52.5
7. Marwan S. Lallas	HAMAMEH	Marmar	Saad	52.5
8. Saif H. Majali	JAWWAL	Ali	Mikhail	51
9. Mosallam Elayed	DARA	Bilon		45.5

### SECOND RACE

4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES  
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	EL NEES	Ali		57
2. Ismail Salem	BAHR EL ARAR	Bilon		57
3. El Talia's Stable	M. NAJLA	Sadoun	Talal	55.5
4. Faiek Kassar	BINT EL REER	Bilon		55.5
5. Faiek Kassar	EL YAMAMEH	Bilon		52.5
6. H.H. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	EL ROKH	Ibrahim	Saad	51
7. Sherif Nofah Naser	TAJ EL AROUS	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
8. Sami Yaqoub	MAHASIN	Kamal	Salah	48.5

### THIRD RACE

4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES  
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. El Talia's Stable	KHAILAN	Sadoun	Talal	54
2. Francois Szecsek	ANBAR	Kamal	Thamim	54
3. Faiek Kassar	H. EL WAFI	Bilon	Saad	52.5
4. Tawfiq Ksous	EL HARBAB	Marmar	Mikhail	51
5. Sherif Zainab Naser	MARJAN	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50

### FOURTH RACE

5:00 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Samer Farikoh	NAHLAWI	Marmar	Saad	58
2. El Talia's Stable	SABHAN	Sadoun	Talal	54
3. H.H. Sherif Hussein Ibn Naser	SID EL KHAIL	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
4. Nadim Al Dajani	AMIR	Kamal	Thamim	54
5. Wassef Bisharat	MOSTNIK	Bilon	Mikhail	54
6. Mousa Faris	RADEAN	Marmar	Salameh	54

### FIFTH RACE

5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	MARHAB	Ali	Radwan	58
2. Tawfiq Ksous	WASEM	Marmar		56
3. Ali Abu Soukout	WADI AMAL	Ibrahim	Mikhail	56
4. Bahjat Fanous	A. EL HAWA	Owner		54
5. Khalil Borjan	BOSHRAN	Marmar	Saad	54
6. Sherif Nour Naser	JAW. AMMAN	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50

### SIXTH RACE

6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND AND FIRST CLASS HORSES  
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Wassef Bisharat	BAYADIR	Bilon	Mikhail	60
2. Sami Yaqoub	FAKHIR ZIAD	Kamal	Salah	56
3. Saif H. Majali	SINAJ	Ali		52
4. Sherif Zainab Naser	RAAD	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
5. Tawfiq Ksous	SABIR AYYOUB	Marmar	Saad	46
6. Ismail Salem	GHANDORAH	Bilon	Radwan	44.5

هكذا صحت القصة







# S. Moluccan gunmen, Dutch authorities agree on mediators

ASSEN, Netherlands, June 3 (Agencies) — The South Moluccan gunmen holding hostages in a train today came to terms with the Dutch government on the choice of two mediators, the Justice Ministry announced.

The two unnamed mediators, both of them South Moluccan, had still to give their agreement, Justice Ministry officials said.

Government officials and an estimated 10 extremists who hijacked the Inter-City Express on May 23 have been negotiating on the question of possible mediators for several days.

Both sides rejected the other's first choices on Wednesday but since then various other names had been put forward.

The officials said the mediation would only concern the South Moluccans on the train, but observers said that any negotiations on the hostages' release would also be likely to involve four other captives, tea-

chers, held by four guerrillas at a school at Bovensmilde, 20 kms. away.

A government spokesman, Mr. Wim van Leeuwen, told journalists here that he could not name the proposed mediators until they had consented to their appointment. He also declined to say whether they were men or women.

At the suggestion of a woman medical student among the train hostages, authorities promised to furnish a diet for the hostages which contained less fat. Special food will also be supplied to the pregnant woman among the passengers.

But the four other South Moluccan nationalists who took over the school at Bovensmilde disagreed with authorities over food today.

They refused to accept the breakfast supplied to them and the four teachers they are holding because it was delivered by a woman they did not know. The South Moluccan social worker who previously brought

their food had gone back to her regular job and the gunmen did not like the look of her substitute.

The social worker would come back to deliver food tonight, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Policemen who carried food to the train in the rain today wore transparent raincoats so the gunmen could see that they were not armed.

Meanwhile, the President of the self-proclaimed South Moluccan Republic in Exile, Mr. J. A. Manusama, and three other South Moluccan dignitaries were threatened with death by companions in the Assen district if they appeared there.

Mr. Manusama mediated between two other groups of South Moluccan exiles who seized another Dutch train and the Indonesian Embassy in December, 1975, to draw attention to their claim to independence from Indonesia.

## Soviet arms to Egypt fulfil old accords

BEIRUT, June 3 (R). — New Soviet shipments of military equipment to Egypt are fulfilling old agreements, and are not a full scale revival of arms supplies, according to well informed diplomats here.

They said the deliveries, some of them being routed through Syrian ports, consisted of spare parts and equipment which has been repaired in the Soviet Union.

The diplomats, who closely follow Soviet-Arab relations, said they viewed the resumption of such shipments more as a sign of Kremlin willingness to improve strained relations with Cairo than as an indication that such an improvement had already taken place.

It was unlikely that full scale arms shipments would be resumed until the Kremlin was satisfied that Egypt was taking account of its interests in the region, the diplomats said.

These interests included political, military and economic factors, they added.

Moscow wanted to be consulted about the type of weapons Egypt sought, instead of simply being presented with a shopping list which might not take account of the advice of Russian military experts, the diplomats said.

According to informed Arab sources here the Syrian port of Tartous has been busy unloading military cargoes from Soviet ships over the past three weeks.

Many of them, including some tanks, had immediately been reloaded on to Syrian ships for Egypt.

The shipments began about a month after Syrian President Hafiz Assad went to Moscow to discuss prospects for peace in the Middle East with Kremlin leaders.

At the time there was talk of his visit helping to improve Soviet-Egyptian relations, which have been badly strained ever since President Anwar Sadat expelled Soviet military advisers from Egypt in 1972.

Since then they have grown steadily worse, and last year President Sadat denounced his country's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced last month that he would meet his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, on June 3, to discuss their relations. But later the Egyptian press said the meeting might be postponed as they could not agree where to meet.

## Tindemans to form new Belgian cabinet

BRUSSELS, June 3 (AFP). — Premier-designate Leo Tindemans today agreed to form a new Belgian government after the French-speaking wing of his own Social Christian Party abandoned its demands for an extra government seat.

### T.V. editor shot in Rome

ROME, June 3 (Agencies) — Gunmen today shot and wounded the editor of a television newscast here, bringing to three the number of newsmen shot in a 48-hour period.

Mr. Emilio Rossi was wounded in both legs outside the headquarters of Italy's state-owned television station in a close-range shooting similar to the other ones, which have set off a storm of protest against what were viewed as attacks on the freedom of the press.

First reports said the gunman, a man and a woman, sped up to Mr. Rossi in a white Fiat driven by a third person, fired and sped off.

The attack came 24 hours after guerrillas shot and wounded, also in the legs, rightist newspaper publisher Indro Montanelli, and on Wednesday night, Mr. Vittorio Bruno, Deputy Chief Editor of the paper Secolo 19.

Both Mr. Bruno and Mr. Montanelli, owner of the Milan daily Giornale Nuovo, were out of danger, but there was no immediate indication of Mr. Rossi's condition.

Cars belonging to two journalists in Florence were burned there yesterday as part of the campaign against newsmen, which anonymous telephone callers attributed to the Red Brigades, a leftist guerrilla group.

In Milan today a tall, bearded youth with a pistol held up a van delivering copies of the leading daily Corriere Della Sera, forced the driver to get out and drove the van away.

Later the van and its contents were found abandoned and burning.

An announcement said Mr. Tindemans would now head exactly the same government team as that announced yesterday.

The demands of the French-speaking Social Christians, who were offered — and will still have — four seats in the government, led Mr. Tindemans to ask King Baudouin yesterday to be relieved of the duties of forming a new government.

The Francophones backed down and Mr. Tindemans agreed to go ahead with the premiership.

The composition of the new government will be: 22 ministers, and seven secretaries of state. It will be sworn in today.

Party representation in the new cabinet will be as follows: Socialists: 12 members; Flemish-speaking Social Christians: 7;

French-speaking Social Christians: 4;

Flemish-speaking Volksunie: 3;

French-speaking Front Démocratique des Francophones: 2.

## Ecuadorian students give Rosalynn Carter an angry "welcome"

QUITO, June 3 (R). — Demonstrating students last night screamed: "Go home bloody Rosalynn Carter" in the first anti-American outburst of the Latin American goodwill tour by President Carter's wife.

About 150 students, milling in front of Quito's central University Medical School, threw stones, bricks and two petrol bombs as Mrs. Carter arrived at Ecuador's parliament building for a meeting with the country's leaders.

They yelled: "Rosalynn Carter go home — this is not your home — You have nothing to do here — Yankees just want to reinforce their imperialism."

Mrs. Carter told reporters afterwards: "I heard some noise, but I didn't know what it was. I didn't know anything about it."

Two American reporters were hit by the student missiles but said they were not hurt.

Earlier yesterday Mrs. Carter, on the third stage of a seven-nation tour, had been invited to the country's military rulers her husband's arms policy.

Under Mr. Carter's arms policy, the U.S. would not introduce sophisticated weapons to any region of the world. "Jimmy's plan has always been to eliminate the spectre of war and cut arms escalation," she said.

## SAKHAROV, OTHERS ASK KREMLIN TO AMNESTY POLITICAL DETAINEES

MOSCOW, June 3 (R). — Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov and 55 other leading dissidents yesterday appealed to the Kremlin for a nationwide amnesty for political prisoners to mark the publication of a new Soviet constitution. In a statement issued to Western correspondents, Dr. Sakharov said it was traditional throughout the world to accompany the adoption of a new national constitution with a general amnesty.

## Armed men attack Ethiopian town

DJIBOUTI, June 3 (AFP). — Fighting went on throughout the day yesterday in the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa and assailants attacked the provincial capital's airport and fuel dumps, official sources said here today.

All telephone and telex communications between Dire Dawa and Djibouti have been cut, the sources said.

The fighting followed the sabotage two days ago of three bridges on the railway linking

Addis Ababa with this Red Sea port, Ethiopia's main outlet to the sea.

A goods train stranded on the line at Adagala, in Ethiopia, was surrounded by armed men threatening to loot it, the sources said.

They said it was not known if the armed men were local militia formed by Ethiopia's Marxist-leaning military regime or anti-government "infiltrators". Observers believe the bridge blowing was carried out by pro-Somali elements.

## Soviet envoys leave Sudan

KHARTOUM, June 3 (AFP). — Between 20 and 30 Soviet diplomats and Soviet Embassy staff left for home today after being ordered out by the Sudanese government, the Sudanese news agency reported.

The Foreign Ministry on May 28 gave 40 named embassy staff one week to leave the country, saying the size of the embassy's personnel was disproportionate to the volume of relations between the two countries.

The other 10 or so were expected to return to the Soviet Union shortly, the agency said. The Soviet ambassador will follow soon, leaving behind a charge d'affaires, the agency added.

The move follows the expulsion two weeks ago of 90 Soviet military experts who had been working with Sudanese armed forces.

President Jaafar Nimeiri has said that the 90 were expelled because they were not needed. The deterioration in relations follows President Nimeiri's claims that the Soviet Union is arming Ethiopia and Libya and using them to plot against Sudan, the agency said.

## Vietnam briefs U.S. on 20 soldiers killed in war

PARIS, June 3 (R). — The second round of negotiations between Vietnam and the United States for the establishment of diplomatic and trade links ended today on a positive note with Hanoi giving new information about 20 Americans missing in the Vietnam war.

Describing the Vietnamese announcement as a "positive action" the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr. Richard Holbrooke, told reporters that each side presented its views "frankly and directly." He said there was a cordial and friendly atmosphere during the two-day talks which lasted a total of seven hours.

The Vietnamese delegation provided new information about the cases of 20 Americans missing-in-action, who died in Vietnam.

The U.S. delegation expressed its appreciation for this positive action, Mr. Holbrooke said.

The head of the U.S. delegation said the 20 would not be named until their identity had been confirmed. But relatives of the men listed were being informed.

Hanoi chief negotiator Phan Hien said his delegation discussed in detail the three main issues to be settled in the talks.

U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war; the U.S. contribution to help Vietnam's war wounds and help to rebuild its economy; and normalisation of diplomatic and trade relations.

He added that both sides had agreed to meet again at a date which has still to be set.

## Quran readings for "men" in outer space

UNITED NATIONS, June 3 (R). — Earthmen yesterday recorded messages in 13 languages to be taken beyond the solar system in the hope that someone in outer space will find and understand them.

The U.N. Outer Space Committee was invited to tape the messages by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for dispatch aboard two spacecraft that leave for the outer reaches of the universe and beyond in the autumn.

Though the languages used included African, Asian and European tongues and even Esperanto there was no message in Chinese, spoken by more people than any other language, or in Russian.

Mr. Timothy Ferris of NASA told the U.N. committee their recordings, which include poems and readings from the Quran, should last up to a billion years and the spacecraft, Voyager I and Voyager II may operate even longer.

The two craft are to be launched in August and September for journeys to Jupiter and Saturn. They will perhaps make the first encounter with Uranus and Neptune and will then leave the solar system.

## Mrs. Bandaranaike opens her party's election campaign with a request for the gods' blessings

COLOMBO, June 3 (AFP). — Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and her party candidates today invoked the blessings of the gods at religious ceremonies at Kandy and formally launched their election campaign in a bid to return to power.

Mrs. Bandaranaike and her Buddhist candidates worshipped at Kandy's Dalada Malgawa (Temple of the Tooth) where Buddhist monks chanted holy verses and blessed them, while candidates of other religious faiths attended services at their respective shrines of worship.

Mrs. Bandaranaike later addressed the 150 candidates picked by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) for the July 21 general election to the 168-member parliament.

This evening, she will speak at a mass rally at Kandy, 72 miles from Colombo.

Five ministers of Mrs. Bandaranaike's 19-member cabinet will not be seeking election to parliament, according to the list of candidates which was announced by the party today. They are Mr. W. P. G. Ariyaratne (local government), Mr. R. S. Perera (information and broadcasting), Mr. Michel Siriwardene (labour), Mrs. Siva Obeyesekere (health) and Mr. S. S. Kulatilake (social services).

Mr. Siriwardene is tipped to be appointed ambassador to Indonesia while the other four are expected to retire from politics.

The Social Services Minister, Mr. Kulatilake, is an appointed member and he loses his seat in parliament as there will be no appointed M.P.s in the new parliament. Two of his cabinet colleagues who had been appointed members, Education Minister Dr. Badi-UD-Din Mahmud and Posts and Housing Minister Chelliah Kumarasuriar, will, however, be contesting seats.

The prime minister will be contesting the seat of Attanagalla, 35 miles from Colombo, a traditional seat of her late husband's family. Mrs. Bandaranaike won this seat comfortably at the last election in 1970 and also at the previous election in March 1965. She paid her election deposit yesterday.

Ironically, Mr. J. R. P. Siriwardene, the candidate from the opposition United National Party who contested Mrs. Bandaranaike's Attanagalla seat at the last election, and was defeated by 21,000 votes, has now joined her party and is a candidate for one of the adjoining seats.

The prime minister's son, 28-year-old Mr. Anura Bandara-

naik is being picked to contest the newly-created seat of Nuwara Eliya at Maskeliya in the tea-growing central hills, a district which will return three members to parliament.

The SLFP, if returned to power, will lay emphasis on economic development — according to highlights of the party's election manifesto to be outlined by Mrs. Bandaranaike at the public rally at Kandy this evening.

The party will set up National Development Brigades in each electorate, draw up a three-year plan to grant employment to 350,000 in the plantation sector, and also provide more avenues of employment in other spheres.

The manifesto also pledges to evolve a provident fund scheme for farmers and fishermen. Special vigilance committees will be set up at village level to act as an "ombudsman" to look into the grievances of the people and to expedite the completion of development work.

The party has also promised to set up a code of ethics for members of parliament, ministers and public servants. In the field of foreign affairs, the manifesto pledges to preserve the policy of non-alignment, oppose the arms

race, support national liberation movements throughout the world and oppose neo-colonialism.

Other features in the manifesto include the establishment of Ayurveda (indigenous medicine) units in every big hospital.

The main rivals of the SLFP at the hustings are the opposition United National Party and the United Left Front.

The United Left Front consists of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, the Moscow-oriented Communist Party and the recently-formed People's Democratic Party. All these three groups had been in Mrs. Bandaranaike's United Front government and broke away from it at different times.

The United National Party is fielding 156 candidates while the United Left Front has nominated about 130.

The Tamil United Liberation Front, representing the minority Tamils, will contest 25 seats mainly in the northern and eastern provinces where the Tamils predominate.

There is also a large number of other candidates in the fray from smaller parties.

This is the first time since 1960 that Mrs. Bandaranaike's party will be contesting a general election without an alliance with the left parties.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

\* MANILA, June 3 (AFP). — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today announced plans to gradually abolish military tribunals and said he was transferring to civil court custody 4,000 out of a total of 4,764 prisoners under martial law detention. The president expressed dismay over the slow disposition of cases pending before military courts, at a luncheon news conference at the Manila Hilton with the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines. He said he was issuing in the next few days a decree phasing out the more than 20 military courts he had created since he proclaimed martial law in September 1972.

\* JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (R). — White administrators of the black township of Soweto held an emergency meeting today to avert the virtual disintegration of the black town council under pressure from militant students. The break-up of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council came amid threats of fresh unrest on the anniversary of last year's bloody upheaval among South Africa's blacks. Last night, 14 members of the Urban Council resigned. Among them was council Chairman David Thebehall, the unofficial mayor of the township. This brought to 23 the number of councilors who have quit in recent days, leaving only 11 members whose attitude is not known.

\* TEL AVIV, June 3 (R). — Israel has complained again to the United Nations that Egypt has violated a bilateral agreement by increasing its forces along the Suez Canal, an army spokesman said here today. The spokesman said Egypt had deployed advanced anti-aircraft missiles and increased its troops in the canal's limited force zone in violation of the 1975 interim agreement between the two countries. He claimed that U.N. observers along the zone "confirmed the Israeli findings."

\* PRETORIA, June 3 (AFP). — South Africa will introduce two-year military service for all white men from January next year, Deputy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral R. A. Edwards announced here today. At present national servicemen undergo nine months or a year of training.

\* HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 3 (R). — More than 100 passengers and crew scrambled to safety on ice floes or took to life boats when a Canadian ferry hit an iceberg and sank off the Labrador coast last night. Rescue aircraft located the 88 crew and 22 passengers in the darkness by dropping flares and using searchlights, and helicopters and a coastguard icebreaker picked them up. None of them were injured.

\* ROME, June 3 (R). — Italian film director Roberto Rossellini died suddenly at his home here today. He was 71. Rossellini is famed for his role in the Italian cinema from the ruins of World War II and built it into a world-wide influence. But in the 1950s he was better known for his love affair with Swedish-born actress Ingrid Bergman, who later became his second wife. His notable films include "Rome Open City", "Paisa" and "Stromboli".

\* CAPE TOWN, June 3 (R). — Talks between representatives of five major Western powers and South Africa on the future of South West Africa (Namibia) will resume here on June 5, a foreign affairs spokesman said yesterday.

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